

SOV/180-59-2-23/34

## Alloying Boride Alloys with Silicon

X-ray investigation. Oxidation in air was studied by the weighing method at 1000, 1100 and 1200 °C. Resistance to oxidation was increased several fold by additions of molybdenum disilicide; 15-20 wt.% being satisfactory. Table 1 shows the gains in weight for materials with 5% silicon after various heating times, while Fig 1 shows these values and those for tungsten silicide, and for silicon at 1200 °C as functions of heating time. The results showed that the protective effect of silicon was approximately the same whether it had been added as the element or as silicide. The extent of oxidation of silicon-containing borides was small at 1000 - 1200 °C in 100 hours (Table 2 and Fig 4). When the density of specimens decreased additions of molybdenum silicide increased resistance to oxidation, while additions of silicon reduced it. The authors explain this effect in terms of the different behaviour of the materials on evaporation. Electron diffraction study by I.A. Ponizovskaya of oxide films obtained at 1200 °C in 5 hours showed that they are amorphous. The authors stress

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Alloying Boride Alloys with Silicon

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that in alloying with silicon or silicides the effect on density and mechanical properties must be borne in mind.

Card 3/3 There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 10 references,  
9 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1958

15. 2200

70211  
Soviet 3-3-12/47

AUTHORS: Fortnoy, K. I., Samsenov, G. V., Frolova, K. L.

TITLE: Concerning Some Properties of Boron Carbide Alloys With Titanium Boride and With Titanium-Chromium Boride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, No 3, pp 577-582 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Samples of the above alloys were prepared by pressing the powdered carbide and borides at 2,100-2,400° C for 10 to 15 minutes, after which their structure, phase composition, microhardness, and resistance to oxidation were determined. The results are given in Tables 1, 2, and 3. It was concluded that these alloys are not sufficiently heat resistant except for short-term service. There are 3 tables; 4 figures; and 5 references, 4 Soviet, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: F. Glaser, J. Metals, 4, 391 (1952).

SUBMITTED: Card 1/4 November 11, 1958

78211 SOV/86-3-3-1A/37  
Table 1. Properties of TiB<sub>2</sub>-B<sub>4</sub>C System Alloys

A		B		D					E
TiB <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>4</sub> C	C	C	F	F	F	F	F	F
100	—	3400	—	24.5	38.4	62.0	68.1	73.7	135
90	10	3565	5700	4.6	5.7	6.33	—	6.4	59
80	20	3560	6100	2.4	3.74	4.08	—	4.3	53
70	30	3560	6100	6.0	7.05	6.45	—	7.55	67
60	40	3560	5700	7.34	7.32	4.37	—	9.85	114
50	50	3560	6100	6.84	2.7	5.16	—	2.03	99
40	60	3560	6100	—	-0.2	-2.42	—	-4.54	91
30	70	3560	5700	-2.46	-5.2	-5.0	—	-5.75	99
20	80	3560	6100	—	-4.62	—	-28.2	-71.0	74
10	90	—	—	—	-41.6	-125.0	-195.0	-276.0	22
5	95	—	—	—	-12.8	-75.5	-116.6	-173.7	—
3	97	—	—	—	-27.1	-84.1	-129.0	-197.5	—
0	100	—	4900	-4.11	-9.88	-8.1	—	-11.3	70

Key to Table 1: (A) Composition (wt %); (B) Micro-hardness at 50 g (in kg/mm<sup>2</sup>); (C) Phase based on; (D) Change in wt of samples on oxidation in air at 1,200° C (mg/cm<sup>2</sup>); (E) Compression strength (kg/mm<sup>2</sup>); (F) Hours.

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7071  
Table 2. Proportion of Cr, Mn, Ni, Cu, Al, Ti, and  
B in the alloy.

(T) B <sub>1</sub>	B/C	A		B		D			
		C	C	F	F	F	F	F	F
100	0	3530	--	29.4	--	57.0	66.0	74.3	
90	10	3180	5400	24.1	32.4	33.7	39.9	36.7	
80	20	3210	50.0	21.0	32.4	38.6	39.5	40.9	
70	30	3200	4700	20.6	29.2	32.4	33.5	34.8	
60	40	3180	4910	18.9	19.8	19.2	17.2	11.7	
50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
40	60	--	--	29.4	44.4	42.3	0.094	--23.8	
30	70	--	--	22.2	17.9	0.95	-0.2	--25.0	
20	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
10	90	3200	5000	3.26	0.41	-7.5	-11.7	-15.6	
0	100	--	4900	-1.11	-3.88	-8.1	--	-11.3	

Key to Table 2: (A) Composition (wt %); (B) Micro-hardness at 50 g (in kg/mm<sup>2</sup>); (C) Phase based on; (D) Change in wt of samples on oxidation in air at 1,200° C (mg/cm<sup>2</sup>); (E) Compression strength (kg/mm<sup>2</sup>); (F) Hours.

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78211 SOV/80-33-3-12/47  
 Table 3. Thicknesses of the Oxidized Layer of the  
 Samples After Heating for 100 Hours in Air at 1,200° C.

A	B			C		
	TiB <sub>x</sub>	(Ti, Cr)B <sub>y</sub>	F, C	D	E	F
1	90	—	40	0.4325	0.4546	0.4435
2	80	—	20	0.4918	0.2017	0.3982
3	70	—	30	0.3024	0.3173	0.3098
4	60	—	40	0.3075	0.3689	0.3382
5	50	—	50	0.5824	0.4560	0.4192
6	40	—	60	0.4235	0.6103	0.5179
7	—	90	40	0.0697	0.9877	0.9787
8	—	80	20	0.4123	0.4256	0.4183
9	—	70	30	0.4442	0.4654	0.4548
10	—	60	40	0.4648	0.4752	0.4700

Key to Table 3: {A} Sample number; (B) Composition  
 of alloy (wt %); (C) Thickness of oxidized layer  
 (mm); (D) Minimum; (E) Maximum; (F) Average.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7

GRITSAYENKO, G.S.; GORSHKOV, A.I.; PROLOVA, K.Ye.

Studying minerals by the replica method. Zap. Vses. min. obshch. 87  
no.3:269-276 '58. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Electron microscopy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7"

GRITSAYENKO, G.S.; GORSHKOV, A.I.; FROLOVA, K.Ye.

Using coal and cellulose-coal replicas for studying fractured  
surfaces of mineral aggregates. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 89 no.2:  
152-159 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo obshchestva  
(for Gritsayenko).  
(Mineral aggregates) (Electron microscopy)

GRITSAYENKO, G.S.; FROLOVA, K.Ye.

Electron microscope study of ore minerals. Geol.rud.mestorozh.  
5 no.1:84-98 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.  
(Electron microscopy) (Mineralogy, Determinative)

DELITSIN, I.S., FROLOVA, K.Ye.

Some results of studying an example of natural plastic deformation  
of quartzite under an electron microscope. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:  
1154-1156 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR., Predstavлено академиком  
D.S.Korzhinskim.  
(Quartzite) (Electron microscopy)

FROLOVA, K.Ye.

Application of collodion replicas for the study of polished sections. Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.6:117-118 N-D '62.  
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.  
(Collodion)  
(Mineralogy, Determinative)

BELOVA, L.N.; FROLOVA, K.Ye.

Similarity of the form of phosphuranylite and renardite crystals.  
Zap.Vses.min. ob-va 89 no.2:219-221 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Phosphuranylite crystals)  
(Renardite crystals)

FROLOVA, K.Ye.

Use of coal-gelatine replicas for the study of minerals. Geol.  
rud. mestorozh. 6 no.4:100-101 Jl.Az '64. (CIA 17:10)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenij petrografi, mineralogii  
i geokhimiij AN SSSR, Moskva.

FROLOVA, K.Ye.

Study of ore minerals using the method of replica techniques.  
Geol. rud. mestorozh. 7 no.3:110-112 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

TROFIMOV, T.; FROLIOVA, L.

Viability of conifers following transplantation. Vest. Mosk. un.  
Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 13 no. 1:41-50 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Botanicheskiy sad.  
(Tree planting)  
(Coniferae)

FROLOVA, L., agronom

All-Union survey of early vegetables. Nauka i pered.op.v  
sel'khoz. 9 no.8:35-37 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Vegetables--Exhibitions)  
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

S/169/63/000/002/051/127  
D263/D307

AUTHORS: Telezhenko, V. P. and Frolova, L. A.

TITLE: Formulas for the coefficients of the reflection, refraction, conversion and formation of leading waves for the case of liquid and solid uniform and isotropic elastic layers in contact with each other

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 10, abstract 2G71 (Tr. Sibirskaia nauchno-tekhnicheskaiia geologicheskoiia i mineral'nogo syr'ya, 1962, no. 26, 167-174)

TEXT: Formulas are given for the reflection and refraction coefficients of plane waves at the boundary between liquid and solid phases. Formulas are also derived for (a) the so-called conversion coefficients at the free boundary of a liquid, which determine the ratio of the resultant normal displacement at the liquid boundary to the displacement in the incident wave, and (b) coefficients of the leading PPP and PSP waves, associated with the solid-liquid boundary. The notation and values used are those tabulated by G. I.

Card 1/2

Formulas for the ...

S/169/63/000/002/051/127  
D263/D307

Petrashev' et al (Materialy kolichestvennogo izucheniya dinamiki seismicheskikh voln (Materials of a quantitative study into the dynamics of seismic waves), vols 1 and 2, izd. LGU, 1957). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VYDREVICH, B.I.; KARANDASHOV, Yu.I.; GAVRILIN, L.F.; BLIZNYUK,  
V.A.; KOL'TSOV, M.M.; YAVNILOVICH, Ya.A.; FROLOVA,  
L.A.; MOSYAKOV, Yu.F.

[Metal products for industrial use; a handbook] Metallo-  
izdeliya promyshlennogo naznachenija; spravochnik. Pod  
red. E.A. IAvnilovicha. Moskva, Metallurgija, 1966. 727 p.  
(MIRA 19:1)

DOROGINITSKAYA, L.M.; TELEZHENKO, V.P.; FROLOVA, L. A.

Experimental study of the reflection coefficient and propagation  
velocities of elastic waves in fluid-saturated porous media.  
Trudy SNIIIGGIMS no. 30-98-110 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7

TSVETKOV, V.N.; SOKOLOVA, N.A.; FROLOVA, L.D.

Use of micromethods in the evaluation of the technological characteristics  
of thermoplastics. Plast. massy no.7:1-6 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7"

FIL'KOV, I. V.

FIL'KOV, I. V.: "The clinical aspects and results of surgical treatment of the tetralogy of Fallot among children." Second Moscow State Medical Inst. imeni I. V. Stalin, Moscow, 1959. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 28 1959 Moscow

**FROLOVA, L.F.**

Raising the producer of actinomycin K (strain 16) in submerged cultures. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh SSR 2:115-121 '58  
(MIRA 11:10)

(ACTINOMYCES)

FROLOVA, L.F.

Hygienic and bacteriological features of the therapeutic mud of  
Lake Balpash-Sor. Trudy Inst. kraev.pat. AN Kazakh. SSR 7:58-64  
'59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(BALPASH-SOR, LAKE (KOKCHETAV PROVINE)--BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7

FROLOVA, L.F.; SHIGAYEVA, M.Kh.; ILYALETDINOV, A.N.; BEKETAYEVA, L.I.

Antibacterial properties of the silt of Lake Balpash-Sor. Trudy Inst.  
kraev.pat. AN Kazakh. SSR 7:73-81 '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(BALPASH-SOR, LAKE (KOKCHETAV PROVINCE)--SILT)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7

GEL'SHTEIN, G.G.; IVANITSKAYA, M.A.; LAGUTINA, A.I.; SAVEL'IEV, V.S.;  
SOBOLEV, A.D.; FROLOVA, L.F.

Rare congenital heart defect - cor triloculare biventriculatum. Klin.  
med. 38 no. 68129-135 Je '60. (MIRA 13812)  
(HEART---ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7"

FROLOVA, L.F.

Separation of microbes with antagonistic properties from silty muds  
with high concentrations of salts. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus.  
AN Kazakh. SSR 4:53-58 '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(BALPASH-SOR, LAKE (KAZAKHSTAN)—MICROBIOLOGY)  
(SALINITY)

ILYAETDINOV, A.N.; SHIGAYEVA, M.Kh.; FROLOVA, L.F.; YANOVSKAYA, D.L.

Regeneration of medicinal mud from Lake Balpash-Sor. Trudy  
Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:81-89 '61.  
(MIRA 15:4)  
(Balpash-Sor, Lake—Baths, Moor and mud)

FROLOVA, L.F.

Antibacterial characteristics of the extracts from medicinal mud  
of Lake Balpash-Sor. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh.  
SSR 5:44-50 '61. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Balpash-Sor, Lake--Baths, Moor and mud)

FROLOVA, L.F.

Mechanism of the bactericidal activity of the medicinal mud of Lake  
Balpash-Sor. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:100-105  
'62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(BALPASH-SOR LAKE—BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)  
(ANTIBIOTICS)

YANOVSKAYA, D.L.; NOVOZHILOVA, M.I.; FROLOVA, L.F.;

Microbiology and chemistry of Lake Karabotan. Report No.1:  
Composition of organic substances in the silt deposits of  
Lake Karabotan. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AM Kazakh.  
SSH 7:177-182 '63 (MIRA 16:1?)

Microbiology and chemistry of Lake Karabotan. Report No.2:  
Seasonal changes in the amount of micro-organisms in Lake  
Karabotan. Ibid. 183-194

Microbiology and chemistry of Lake Karabotan. Report No.3:  
Antibacterial properties of the therapeutic mud of Lake  
Karabotan. Ibid. 195-201

FROLOVA, L.F.

Viability of some pathogenic and facultative pathogenic micro-  
organisms in the therapeutic mud of Lake Karabotan and its sa-  
nitary and bacteriological characteristics. Trudy Inst. micro-  
biol. i virus. AM Kazakh. SSR 7:202-209 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

FROLOVA, L.F.

Microbe antagonists isolated from therapeutic mud of Lake  
Karabotan of Gur'yev Province. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i  
virus. AN Kazakh. SSR. 8:28-35 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

FROLOVA, L.F.; PARSHINA, N.V.

Biosynthesis and some properties of the antibiotic 1618.  
Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR. 8:133-141  
'65. (MIRA 18:11)

PARSHINA, N.V.; MIGALINA, V.P.; FROLOVA, L.F.; NIKITINA, N.A.

Chromatographic study of the antibiotic 1618 as compared with  
closely related antibiotics. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus.  
AN Kazakh. SSR. 8:142-151 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

FROLOVA, L.G.

SOV-111-58-9-5/30

AUTHORS: Livshits, B.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Head of the Laboratory; Movshovich, I.Kh. and Frolova, L.G., Engineers, Scientific Collaborators

TITLE: A Crossbar Dial Office (Koordinatnaya ATS)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1958, Nr 9, pp 3 - 6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the K-57 block type rural crossbar dial office with a capacity of 10-40 numbers. Basic switching is carried out by multiple crossbar connectors with mechanical blocking and type RPMB and RPN relays. During operation with this system, current is drawn only by the microphones of the conversing subscribers. The office is made up of blocks of 10 numbers each, with a maximum capacity of 40 numbers. It is powered from a dc source with a rating of 60v. Daily current consumption is 0.8 to 1 amphrs/10 numbers. The author gives the skeleton structure of the office, describes its operating principles and constructional design. There are 3 photos, 1 circuit diagram and 1 schematic diagram.

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A Crossbar Dial Office

SGV-111-58-9-5/30

ASSOCIATION: NIITS

1. Telephone communications systems--Equipment    3. Telephone  
communications--Performance

Card 2/2

*Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut telefonnoy svyazi*

SEMENOV, Innokentiy Innokent'yevich; FROLOVA, Lyudmila Gur'yevna;  
GOLUBTSOV, I.Ye., otv. red.; SVENDLOVA, I.S., red.;  
SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Relay-terminal rural (VRS-20M) automatic telephone exchange  
with a capacity of twenty numbers; a collection of articles with  
a supplementary schematics folder] Sel'skaja relainaja oko-  
nechnaia ATS emkost'iu 20 nomerov (ATS VRS-20M); informatsionnyi  
sbornik s prilozheniem al'boma skhem. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-  
ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1961. 127 p. [Album of  
diagrams for the information collection on communications  
technology] Al'bom skhem k informatsionnomu sborniku po tekhnike  
sviazi. 23 p. 1961. (MIRA 15:3)

(Telephone, Automatic)

ZHARKOVA, L.P.; MOVSHOVICH, I.M.; RUDZITIS, T.Ya.;  
GOLUBTSOV, I.Ye., et al., red.; SUGACHEVA, G.V., red.;  
ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn. red.

[Rural K-40/80 crosstar automatic telephone exchanges]  
Sel'skie koordinatnye ATC K-40/80; informatsionnyi sbornik.  
Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 169 p. (MIRA №:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorodskoy i sel'skoy  
telefonnoy svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Zharkova,  
Movshovich, Frolova). 2. Gosudarstvennaya elektrotekhnicheskaya fabrika, Riga (for Rudzitis).  
(Telephone)

FAYTEL'BERG, R.O.; FROLOVA, L.I.

Absorptive activity of the intestine and stomach in water and  
general starvation. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 11 no.4:463-469 Jl-Ag  
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta im. I.I.Machnikova.

FROM CVA, L.K.

Effect of cobalt on some hematological indices of carp. Tandy  
VETRC 44:48-59 '61. (MTR 14:11)

(Cobalt--Physiological effect)

(Fishes--Physiology)

(Blood--Analysis and chemistry)

FROLOVA, L.K.

Some problems concerning the behavior of radioactive cobalt in the organism of fishes. Zhur. ob. biol. 21 no.4:301-305 Jl-Ag '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratory of Physiology, All-Union Research Institute of Marine  
Fishery Management and Oceanography.  
(FISHES—PHYSIOLOGY) (COBALT IN THE BODY)

KOMOVA, Z.A.; FROLOVA, L.K.

Detection of antigens in the blood serum in Botkin's disease.  
Kaz. med. zhur. no. 5:32-34 S-0'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Klinicheskoye otdeleniye Gor'kovskogo instituta epidemiologii  
i mikrobiologii (dir. I.N. Blokhina).

MINAYEVA, A.G., inzh.; FROLOVA, L.M., inzh.

Chemical cleaning of a screen-type superheater of a boiler.  
Energetik 11 no.3:8-10 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Superheaters—Cleaning)

KATRICHEN I.S., dozent, kand. ssel'skogoz. nauk; PRODVA, L.N., aspirantka

Characterization of soil formation in forests and cutovers in  
the subzone of the central taiga. Izv. Vses. iSSKA no.27142-157 '65.  
(VChA 13:9)

I. Kafedra pochvovedeniya Moskovskoy akademii ssel'skokhozyaistvennykh  
nauk imeni Timiryazeva.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7

NESTERENKO, G.V.; FROLOVA, L.P.

Lithium and rubidium in trap rocks. Geokhimiia no.3:343-347  
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institute of Geochemistry of the Siberian Branch of the  
Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Irkutsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7"

S/275/63/000/003/009/021  
A052/A126

AUTHORS: Mil'vidskiy, M.G., Vysotskaya, V.N., Frolova, L.V.

TITLE: Detection of dislocation in silicon single-crystals in  
chemical etching

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, no. 3,  
1963, 16, abstract 3B101 (Sb. tr. Mosk. vech. metallurg. in-ta,  
no. 4, 1962, 285 - 291)

TEXT: Experiments were carried out on selecting an etching agent for  
dislocation detection in Si single-crystals. A 3-component system of HF,  
HNO<sub>3</sub>, and CH<sub>3</sub>COOH was investigated as well as a system of the same acids,  
but with Br additions. The optimum relation of the acids was found to be  
equal to (1:3:3). If small amounts of Br (0.08 ml) are added to this  
system, the time of etch pit detection decreases to some degree, and if  
increased amounts of Br are added, the density of detected etch pits  
reduces greatly. It was found that the acid concentration had a great  
effect on the quality of etching. Optimum acid concentrations are: for  
HF - 50-52%, for HNO<sub>3</sub> - 60-62%, and for CH<sub>3</sub>COOH - glacial concentration.

Card 1/2

Detection of dislocation ...

S/275/63/000/003/009/021  
A052/A126

Sometimes in the process of work an oxidation of the sample was observed which was caused by the presence of excess water in the etching agent at a lowered HNO<sub>3</sub> concentration. To bind the water in the etching solution, acetic acid was replaced by acetic anhydride. This agent proved to be the best; it enables one to detect maximum density of etch pits and gives the most distinct picture. There are 14 references.

I.R.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

FROLOVA, L. YE.

Frolova, L. Ye.

"Noma and Its Consequences (Clinical Aspects and Treatment)." Min Health RFSR. Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

FROLOVA, L.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Plastic surgery of harelip during an infant's first day of life.  
Stomatologiya 35 no.4:37-39 Jl-Ag '56 (MIRA 10:4)

1. Iz kliniki chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii i stomatologii (zav.-  
dotsent H.V. Paradoksov) Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-  
dotsent A.G. Gulamov)  
(HARELIP) (ORTHOPLASTICS)

FROLOVA, L.Ye., dotsent

Operative treatment of "harelip" during the first days after birth.  
Stomatologiya 40 no.3:31-33 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - dotsent M.V. Paradoksov) Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent A.G. Gulamov).  
(HARELIP)

ZAYTSEVA, G.N.; FROLOVA, L.Yu.

Effect of chloramphenicol on phosphorus and nucleic metabolism in  
Azotobacter vinelandii. Biokhimiia 26 no. 1:200-208 Ja-F '61.  
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Faculty of Biology and Soil Sciences, State University,  
Moscow. (CHLORAMPHENICOL) (AZOTOBACTER) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)  
(NUCLEIC ACIDS)

37445  
S/190/62/004/005/020/026  
B110/B101

27.11.60  
AUTHORS: Kiselev, L. L., Frolova, L. Yu., Rebinder, Ye. P.

TITLE: Some data on the secondary structure of low-molecular  
ribonucleic acids in solution

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 5, 1962,  
749-754

TEXT: A secondary structure was revealed in molecules of ribosome-free  
S-ribonucleic acid (S-RNA) with MW =  $10^4$  of yeast and rat liver. As the  
polynucleotide chains of S-RNA are polyanions, intramolecular hydrogen  
bonds ( $-\text{NH}_2 \cdots \text{O}=\text{C}<$ ) may be formed. Their presence is revealed by an  
increase in the ultraviolet absorption of nucleic acid preparations on  
heating. A spectrophotometric study has shown that the optical density  
of heated S-RNA solutions of yeast and liver increases by 28-30% at  
259  $\mu\text{m}$ . This indicates that not less than half of the S-RNA nucleotides  
are involved in the formation of hydrogen bonds. The increase in ionic  
strength inhibits the rupture of hydrogen bonds. To reduce the optical

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B110/B101

Some data on the secondary structure ...

density of the yeast preparation by half its maximum value at an ionic strength of 0.1 and 1.0, the preparation must be heated to 55.5 and 69°C, respectively. This also applies to liver S-RNA. In 6 moles of urea, some of the hydrogen bonds break already at room temperature, and the curve of optical density is shifted by 21.5°C to lower temperatures, compared with that obtained for an 0.15 N NaCl-0.015 N citrate solution (pH = 7.0). Within 5 hrs the interaction of S-RNA molecules with formaldehyde at 50°C was 7 times stronger than it was at 20°C. This increase in reactivity is attributed to the liberation of the reacting groups from the intramolecular hydrogen bonds which are even present at an S-RNA concentration of 0.002% and are capable of forming both disordered intramolecular cross links and helical structures. The high specific rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{25^\circ\text{C}} = 150^\circ$  of the yeast preparation indicates that half of the molecular nucleotides are involved in helical regions. As one-half of the nucleotides is also involved in the formation of hydrogen bonds, the helices are formed by the hydrogen bonds. Heating breaks the hydrogen bonds and removes the helical structures. After cooling for 5 sec to 20 min the structure contains 90-95% of the original amount of

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Some data on the secondary structure ...

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hydrogen bonds and helical structures. This rapid reaction is attributed to the small size of molecules. The guanine content in S-RNA of yeast, liver, and E. coli amounted to 27.2, 29.2, and 31.0 mole%, respectively, and its cytosine content was 25.9, 28.8, and 28.6 mole%, respectively. The melting points of the helical structures at pH = 7 and  $\mu$  = 0.1 were 55.5, 58.5, and 60.0°C, respectively. The increase in strength of the helical structures with rising content of guanine and cytosine is attributed to the formation of three hydrogen bonds between guanine and cytosine. Although S-RNA and high-molecular RNA possess similar macromolecular properties, it should, with the aid of the ultraviolet dichroism of S-RNA solutions, be ascertained whether there are any structural differences. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR  
(Institute of Radiation and Physicochemical Biology AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1961

Card 3/3

37444

S/190/62/004/005/021/026  
B110/B101

27.11.62

AUTHORS: Kiselev, L. L., Rebinder, Ye. P., Frolova, L. Yu.

TITLE: Physicochemical investigation of low-molecular ribonucleic acids in solution

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 5, 1962,  
755-761

TEXT: A study was made of: (1) the factors determining the molecular shape of S-ribonucleic acid (S-RNA) in solution; (2) the degree of ordering of the various S-RNA conformations in solution; (3) the nature of conformation transitions. Results: The intrinsic viscosity  $[\eta]$  depends on the ionic strength, reaches a maximum at 0.2% in water, and decreases with increasing ionic strength. The maximum vanishes if ions ( $\mu = 10^{-3}$  to  $10^{-2}$ ) are added, and the curve for the concentration dependence becomes an inclined straight line. With further addition of ions ( $\mu = 0.1-1.0$ ), the straight line becomes parallel to the abscissa, and  $[\eta]$  depends neither on the concentration nor on the ionic strength. This

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B110/B101

Physicochemical investigation of ...

indicates that, with increasing ionic strength, stretched molecules adopt a globular shape and intramolecular hydrogen bonds form. This process manifests itself in a decrease in optical density with increasing ionic strength. Addition of 0.1 mole of an NaCl solution and of 0.015 moles of a citrate solution ( $\text{pH} = 7$ ) lowers the optical density from 2.42 in pure  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to 2.09. Thus, the addition of an electrolyte not only raises the

molecular density but also leads to the formation of hydrogen bonds. The optical rotation was measured to ascertain whether or not these bonds are ordered. The addition of an electrolyte ( $10^{-2}$  and  $10^{-3} \mu$ ) considerably reduces the effective hydrodynamic volume, and increases the number of helical structures in the molecules. The affinity of the NH and CO groups is substantially diminished by the addition of protons, and their hydrogen bonds are broken. In this way, it is possible to pursue the correlation between the degree of ordering of the molecules (optical rotation) and their content of hydrogen bonds (hypochromic effect). The hydrogen bonds were gradually broken in the pH range of  $\sim 4.5$  and  $\sim 3.0$ , according to the ionization of the individual nucleotides. The change in pH gradually diminishes the optical rotation to the value obtained for the constituents

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Physicochemical investigation of ...

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of the nucleotides (pH ~ 2.7;  $[\alpha]_{479} \approx 10^0$ ). Investigation of the pH dependence of the optical density has shown that at 25°C no change takes place up to pH = 5 and that, owing to the reduced heat resistance of the hydrogen bonds, further acidification shifts the curves to lower temperatures. When the concentration is increased from 0.2 to 0.7%, the molecules start interacting; the dissociation of the polar groups is suppressed, and the molecules form globules. At < 0.2%, intramolecular interaction decreases, and the S-RNA molecules form statistical coils. Addition of a low-molecular electrolyte and screening of the phosphate groups suppress the electrostatic repulsion and lead to the formation of hydrogen bonds. It is concluded that coiled conformation exists at 25°C,  $\mu = 0.1$ , a small distance between the links of the polynucleotide chain, low intrinsic viscosity, and at a definite degree of ordering of the secondary structure (helical structures). In the case of deionization, loose conformation without intramolecular hydrogen bonds and ordered regions exists at  $\mu \leq 10^{-3}$  and pH ≈ 3. Thus, the molecular structure of S-RNA in solution is determined by the intramolecular forces of attraction and compression, as well as by the electrostatic forces of repulsion and stretching of the

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Physicochemical investigation of ...

S/190/62/004/005/021/026  
B110/B101

polynucleotide chain. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR  
(Institute of Radiation and Physicochemical Biology AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1961

Card 4/4

KUKHANOVA, M.K.; KISELEV, L.L.; FROLOVA, L.Yu.

Changes in the acceptor activity of soluble ribonucleic acids  
during interaction with formaldehyde. Biokhimiia 28 no.6:  
1053-1058 N-D'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institute of Radiation and Physical-Chemical Biology,  
Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7

KISELEV, L. L.; FROLOVA, L. Yu.

"Macromolecular Structure of Transfer RNA."

report submitted for 6th Intl Biochemistry Cong, New York City, 26 Jul-1 Aug 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7"

FROLOVA, L.Yu.; KISELEV, L.L.

Isolation of transferable ("soluble") ribonucleic acids and  
determination of their acceptor activity. Biokhimiia 28  
no.4:722-730 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya funktsional'noy enzimologii Institute radiatsionnoy  
i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

TSVETKOV, V.N.; KISELEV, L.L.; FROLOVA, L.Yu.; LYUBINA, S.Ya.

Optical anisotropy and conformation of molecules of soluble  
(transfer) ribonucleic acid (S-RNA). Vysokom. soed. 6  
no.3:568-570 Mr'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

FROLIOVA, L.Yu.; KISELEV, L.I.

Receptory activity of the molecules of messenger ribonucleic acids  
treated with hydroxylamine. Dokl. AN SSSR 197 no.6:1466-1469 Ag  
(Zh. 17:9)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-ekologicheskoy akademii AN SSSR.  
Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Angel'garderem.

FROLOVA, L. Yu; SANDAKHCHIYEV, L.S.; KNORE, D.G.; KISELEV, L.L.

Isolation of individual fractions of transfer ribonucleic acids by using polyacrylhydrazide agar gel. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.1:235-238 S-0'64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR i Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavлено академиком V.A. Engel'gardtom.

BORISOVA, O.F.; KISELEV, L.L.; SUROVAYA, A.I.; TUMERMAN, L.A.; FROLOVA,  
L. Yu.

Macromolecular structure of transfer ribonucleic acids in a  
solution. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no. 5:1154-1157 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN  
SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom V.A. Engel'gardtom.

TSVETKOV, V.N.; KISELEV, L.L.; LYUBINA, S.Ya.; PROLOVA, L.Yu.; KLENIN, S.I.;  
SKAZKA, V.S.; NIKITIN, N.A.

Hydrodynamic properties and optical anisotropy of transfer ribonucleic  
acids in aqueous solutions. Biokhimiia 30 no.2:302-309 Mr-Ap '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Leningrad i  
Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

FROLOVA, L.Yu.; KISELEV, L.L.; ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., akademik

Role of anticodons of transfer RNA in the interaction with  
aminoacyl RNA synthetases. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.1:212-  
215 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut molekulyarnoy biologii AN SSSR.

KISELEV, L.L.; FROLOVA, L.Yu.

"Recognition sites" of transfer RNA responsible for specific interaction with aminoacyl-RNA-synthetases. Biokhimiia 29 no.6:1177-1189 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya funktsional'noy enzimologii Instituta radiatsionnoy fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
Submitted July 24, 1964.

KISELEV, L.L.; FROLOVA, L.Yu.; BORISOVA, O.F.; KUKHANOVA, M.K.

Secondary structure of transfer RNA determined from data of its  
formaldehyde reaction and ribonuclease hydrolysis. *Biokhimiia*  
29 no. 1:116-125 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN  
SSSR, Moskva. Submitted May 23, 1963.

KISELEV, L.I.; ZAYTSEVA, G.N.; FROLOVA, L.Yu.

Degeneration of transfer ribonucleic acids in the course of  
specific interaction with aminocetyl-RNA-synthetases. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 165 no. 5:1188-1191 D 1965. (MIRA 1961)

I. Institut molekulyarnoy biologii AN SSSR I Mokovskiy  
gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Submitted  
April 17, 1965.

*RECEIVED, 10/1*

AUTHORS: Tkachenko, G.V., Stupen', L.V., Kofman, L.P., 76-12-11/27  
Frolova, L.Z.

TITLE: Common Polymerization of Vinyl Chloride With the Esters of Acrylic Acid (Sovmestnaya polimerizatsiya khloristogo vinila s estirami akrilovoy kisloty).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 12, pp. 2676-2681 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: M.M. Kucherenko (a woman), participated in the performance of some tests. A.D. Abkin and P.M. Khomikovskiy took part in the computation of the results. The common polymerization of vinyl chloride, as well as of methyl-, butyl-, and octylacrylates were investigated. It is shown that the velocity of common polymerization and the molecular weights of the developing polymers increase with the rise of acrylate content. It is further shown that the common polymers with all monomer relations in the initial mixture are enriched by acrylate-components. The constants of common polymerization are computed from the data of the polymeric composition, viz. with methyl acrylate  $\alpha = 0.06$ ,  $\beta = 4.4$ , with n-butyl acrylate  $\alpha = 0.07$ ,  $\beta = 4.4$ , with n-octyl acrylate  $\alpha = 0.12$ ,  $\beta = 4.8$ .  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the constants of common polymerization for the vinyl chloride  $\alpha$  and the investigated acrylate  $\beta$ . It is shown that the velocities of separated polymerization

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Common Polymerization of Vinyl Chloride With the Esters of  
Acrylic Acid

76-12-11/27

of the acrylates are essentially higher than those with vinyl chloride. The computation of the co-polymer-composition was carried out by taking the found constants of common polymerization into account. It is shown that the test data agree with those obtained by computation. The structure distribution in the macro-chain of the co-polymers was computed. It is shown that with an increase of the acrylate content in the monomer initial mixture, the structural part with the longer acrylate members increases substantially. The probability for the formation of an acrylate-acrylate-bond in the co-polymer amounts to approximately 0.7 with equimolecular mixtures of monomers. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 11 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: August 17, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7

MINSKER, R. S.; FIALOVA, L. S.; YANOVSKY, D. M.

Suspension method for the polymerization of vinyl chloride with  
the use of magnesium hydroxide as emulsion stabilizer. First.  
Masry no. 6:3-6 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513810015-7"

ZAKATALOV, A., inzh. (Volgograd); KRUZHNOV, D., tokar'; FROLOVA, M., inzh.  
po tekhnike bezopasnosti; LEHEDEV, N., mashinist; GAYNA, A.;  
GUSEV, M.

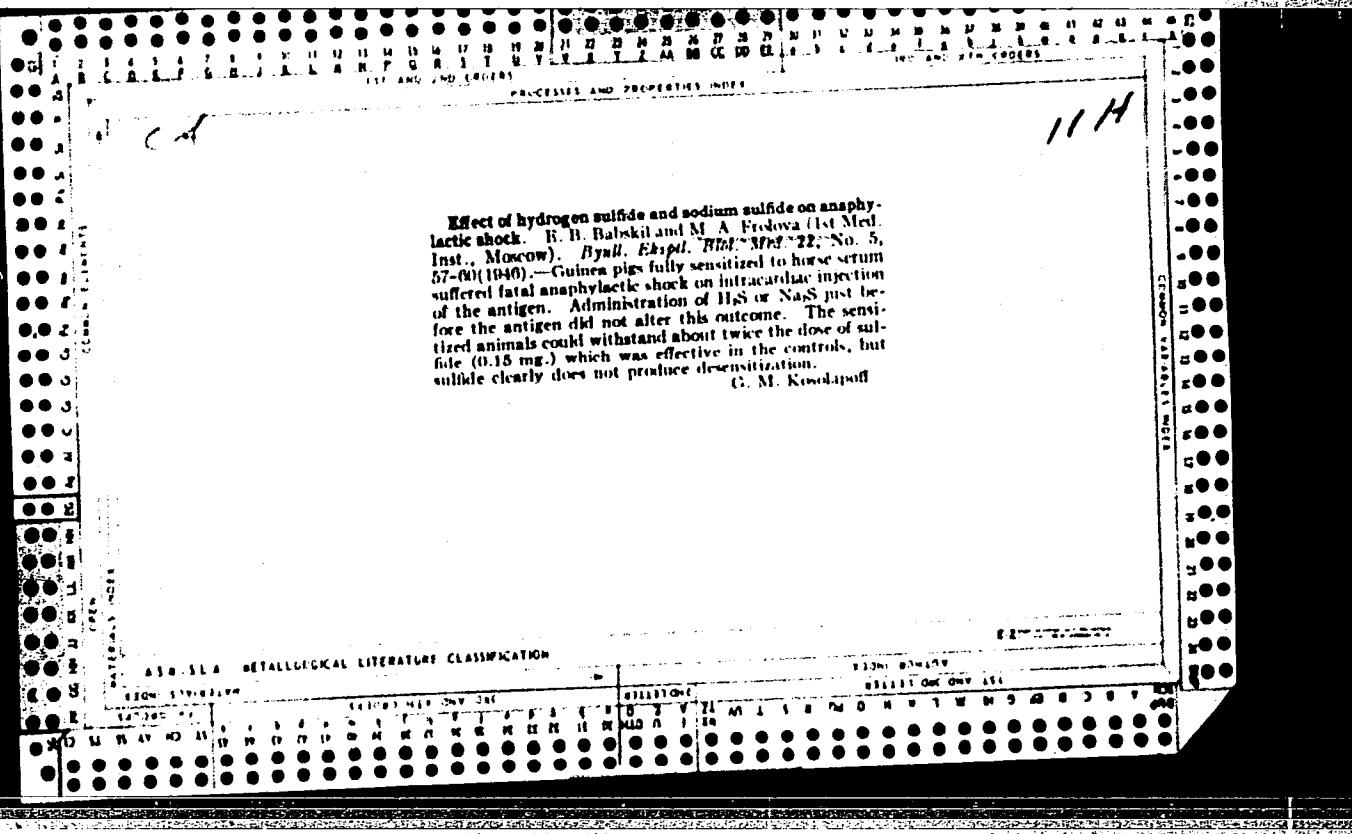
Editor's mail. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.11:16,23 N '62.  
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Upravleniye stroitel'stva Volgogradskogo soveta narodnogo  
khozyaystva (for Zakatalov). 2. Predsedatel' komissii okhrany  
trudy Nikopol'skogo Yuzhno-trubnogo zavoda (for Kruzhnov).  
3. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Gorbunovskoy fabriki, g. Khot'kovo,  
Moskovskoy obl. (for Frolova). 4. Energotsekh Voronezhskogo  
shinnogo zavoda (for Lebedev). 5. Predsedatel' oblastnogo  
komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh stroitel'stva i  
promyshlennosti stroymaterialov g. Kiev (for Gayna). 6. Sek-  
retar' Yaroslavskogo oblastnogo komiteta professional'nogo  
soyuza rabochikh elektrostantsiy i elektromatyshlennosti (for  
Gusev).

(Industrial hygiene)

11.12

CONTRACT NO.	111 AND 110 ORDERS	PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX	112 AND 114 TETANUS	115
<i>ca</i> <p>The connection between the quantity of hemoglobin and the titer of antitoxin in hyperimmunized horses. K. I. Matveev and M. A. Fruleva. (Central Inst. Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Moscow). <i>Vestn. Epidemiol. Biol. Med.</i> 22, No. 4, 31-3 (1948).—No direct relation could be established between the hemoglobin content (I) and the titer of antitoxin (II). Horses subjected to tetanus and diphtheria immunization and having a high II showed a marked fall in II when I fell. A fall in II was observed in horses with a decreased I when tetanus antitoxin of good quality was administered. Immunization of a horse having more than 40% I with tetanus antitoxin resulted in an increase in II. Animals with less than 40% I were poor producers of antitoxin. There was no fall in II when the I of horses immunized with pertussis antigen was decreased sharply.  <i>Eugene Roberts</i></p>				
<b>ASA-ISA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</b>				
<b>STANDARD SUBJECTS</b>				
SUBJECT NO.	SUBJECT NO. ONE DAY USE	SECTION	SUBJECT NO. ONE DAY USE	SECTION
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(RELAPSING FEVER, experimental,  
eff. of CNS disord. caused by conditioned reflexes)  
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, diseases,  
exper. disord. caused by conditioned reflex, eff. on  
relapsing fever)  
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(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, exper.  
eff. of various doses of inoculum & hypnotic agents  
in sleep ther. in rats (Rus)  
(SLEEP, eff.  
on course of exper. streptoc. infect. with various  
doses of inoculum & hypnotic agents in rats (Rus))

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(Rus))

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

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(ANTIBIOTICS)

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